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Syrian Artillery Packs Border Crossings

2 Days' Shelling at Beit Katzir

By DAVID SLAV, Jerusalem Post Reporter
TIBERIAS.—The Syrian Army fired 120 mm. mortar shells and machine guns against Israeli forces yesterday and on Friday. No casualties were reported on the Israeli side.

The alarm was sounded in border villages and the settlers prepared to take to their shelters. Tension is highest in and near the Demilitarized Zone of Beit Katzir.

The zone was quiet enough at midday on Friday but at about 1.30 Syrian soldiers armed with rifles crossed the border to plough a tract of land inside Israeli territory. Israeli troops drove them back and their retreat was covered by automatic fire from Syrian positions at Khirbet el-Tewfik.

The exchange of fire continued until 1.30 when the Syrians began using 120 mm. mortars. They lobbed across 15 shells, without hitting anyone. Israel did not return the shelling.

Planes Over Area
Two Syrian planes "hovered" over the area during the shelling.

The cracking of automatic weapons on both sides continued until 5 p.m. The rest of the evening and the whole night were quiet. Villages on the Syrian side of the border were blacked out.

At noon yesterday four armed Syrian jets again crossed the border with four pairs of oxcarts and ploughs. The Israeli force again drove them back and once more the jets retreated under cover of automatic fire from the Syrian positions.

During the exchange a U.N. Observer was caught in the cross-fire between East and West. The U.N. requested a cease-fire for 1 p.m. but the firing stopped half an hour earlier and the man was extricated.

Manoeuvre Repeated
The manoeuvre of intrusion and withdrawal was repeated close to 3 p.m. with mortar shells coming over an hour earlier and the man was extricated.

The Syrian shooting started a brush fire on one of the hills. An Israeli patrol hurrying to the scene in a bid to quell the flames came under heavy automatic fire from the Syrian positions. No one was hit, however, and later in the afternoon complete quiet reigned in the area.

Work in the Jordan Valley settlements is going on as usual, but Kibbutz Beit Katzir had to suspend all work in their vineyards and orchards, which are mostly

Israel to Defend Sovereign Rights

POST Diplomatic Reporter

The repeated Syrian aggression southeast of Lake Tiberias was brought to the attention of the U.N. Secretary-General in New York and the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem over the weekend.

Israel's Acting Permanent Representative at the U.N., Mr. Yosef Tekoa, met in New York with the Executive Assistant of the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Andrew Cordier, while in Jerusalem the Foreign Ministry's Armistice Affairs Division made an official representation to UNTSO Headquarters.

Israel is determined to maintain the status quo in the Beit Katzir area and to defend its sovereign rights in the Demilitarized Zone, which is an intrinsic part of Israeli territory, authoritative quarters in Jerusalem emphasized.

Foreign Ministry sources say the UNTSO has been requested to put a stop to the work of the Syrian farmers in the disputed area, east of kibbutz Beit Katzir, which disturbs the status quo in the Demilitarized Zone. On similar occasions Israel complied with such requests. The U.N. spokesman in Jerusalem, however, stated last night that he had no information of any official Israeli communication on the matter. He added that a stoppage of work in the area is not a simple question since it involves problems related to the entire Demilitarized Zone.

It is understood that U.N. Headquarters in Jerusalem declined to take direct action in the dispute for the time being.

Political quarters in Jerusalem termed the repeated incursions of armed farmers from Tiberias as out-right acts of aggression which are believed to be aimed at diverting public opinion in the West from the political tensions and economic difficulties.

Current tension in the Northern Province of the State is caused mainly by the recent re-shuffle in the senior command positions of the Syrian Army, during which 300 senior officers were either forced to retire or were transferred to Egypt and replaced by Egyptian officers. In addition, many Syrian political leaders have been barred from all public activity because of the establishment of the National Front, the region's sole political party.

The economic difficulties are understood to result from the failure of the widely publicized agrarian reform and the cutting of Syrian-Iraq trade. Brigadier Kassem has also on several occasions evoked the hope that Iraq's Syrian brethren would soon be liberated, thus creating a threat which adds to the internal tension in Syria.

The outbreak of hostilities in the work of the Tawfik villages is also borne out by the fact that there is no significant change in the ploughing of fields in the middle of the rainy season.

Pre-Sinai Atmosphere Returning—'Economist'

LONDON (INA).—A situation similar to that which prevailed in Israel before the Sinai Campaign may return if the Arabs continue their provocations and the rest of the world remains indifferent, the "Economist" wrote yesterday.

The weekly recalls the Arab plans to prevent Israel from using the Jewish water for the country's irrigation and Nasser's refusal to allow Israel to carry through the Suez Canal. Although the Jewish side says the Arab threats to divert the Habbani and Banias Rivers are not to be taken seriously, the influence Washington not to grant financial assistance, in which case the Israel "time-out" will have to be stretched indefinitely.

As to the case of the Inga Toft and the Astypalea, the "Economist" believes that, after having adopted a passive attitude in order to give Hammarskjöld a chance to negotiate, the Israelis "may, before long, start looking around for a solution of their own."

Consul to Dakar

PARIS.—Sagan-Auf Yehuda Ben-David, former Israeli Military Attaché here, will leave for Dakar, French West Africa, this week to take up his post as Consul-General. He is the first Israeli representative accredited to a state of the French Community.

Last week, Sagan-Auf Ben-David had talks in Paris with M. Modibo Keita, Premier of the Mali Federation, which is soon to be granted independent status within the French Community. Israel is expected to grant the Federation immediate recognition and establish close economic and cultural links.

COMMON COLD VACCINE NEARER

LONDON (Reuters).—British doctors claim to have isolated and grown strains of the common cold virus in culture. The next step will be to work on a vaccine.

The news of the first major breakthrough towards preventing man's commonest complaint was given at a press conference in London on Thursday by members of Britain's Common Cold Research Unit.

The doctors stressed, however, that although work can start at once on trying to find a vaccine, it is not yet known how many strains make up the virus, whether a vaccine developed from present information will be of any use, or how it will be administered.

Economic 'Monroe Doctrine' Urged

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—The possibility of economic integration in the entire Western Hemisphere should be explored, it was urged in a report issued yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

As a long-range goal of U.S. Latin American and Canadian policy, such a constructive evolution would not only have important psychological benefits but might also enable the peoples of the Western Hemisphere to cope more effectively with the problems of the coming decades, the report declared.

The report asserted that the Common Market and the European Free Trade Area had preferences for African or Commonwealth countries, thus making the future of Latin America's export trade to Europe uncertain.

To the extent that these potentially adverse developments might be offset by Latin America and the U.S. will become more politically and economically dependent upon one another, the report said.

Nazi Youth Group in Kansas City Probed in Synagogue Bombing

Two members of a neo-Nazi youth organization in Kansas City were held for questioning on Friday by F.B.I. agents and police detectives investigating the bombing of a synagogue there.

The youths have admitted painting swastikas on four synagogues in the past month and on the night of the bombing of the Kansas City synagogue on Thursday night, a bomb placed beside an outside wall of the synagogue exploded, smashing windows on one side of the building. No one was injured.

Two youths, one of whom was arrested on Friday and released pending further investigation after they had admitted membership in the "Nordic Reich Group." Detectives estimated that 40-60 boys at East and South-east High Schools belonged to the group.

In New York, three youths were convicted of disturbing the peace by shouting during a rally protesting against the recent anti-Semitic outbreak in the Union Square. At the time of their arrest, one of the youths was carrying an envelope stuffed with anti-Semitic literature and one of them had a membership card in the neo-fascist National Renaissance Party. The youths, aged 17-21, were sentenced by a Juvenile Court to 30 days in jail.

The recent outbreak of anti-Semitism and neo-Nazi incidents in West Germany will keep many foreign tourists away this year, Mr. Herbert Saur, Chairman of the Southern Baden, Hotel Owners Association, said on Friday.

He told a meeting of the Association that already many cancellations have been received from abroad. Many of the foreigners had written that they preferred to wait for the further developments in this matter in West Germany before a visit.

At Mannheim, the National Theatre here announced the removal of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" from its repertoire, because of the recent anti-Semitic incidents in West Germany.

The theatre had planned to produce the play in April. In Hamburg, 4,000 persons participated in a demonstration on Friday night in the city's biggest cemetery, protesting against anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism. The rally had been called by the "Youth Ring," an association of youth organizations.

In Stockholm, a delegation of the Swedish School Peace Union, representing 120,000 members, on Friday called on the Minister of Education to provide better teaching on anti-Semitism and Nazism in the country's schools. The Minister promised to extend history lessons to include the teaching of the subject.

(Reuters, UPI, INA)

Paris Prepares for Final Showdown As Paratroops Seal Off Rebel Strongholds

Nightmare Over in France

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.—France seems to be awakening from a nightmare of impending civil war and to be regaining its confidence. The fate of the insurgents seems to have been sealed, though desperados in Algiers may still cause bloodshed.

Seldom has a nation expected so much from its leaders and seldom have its greatest expectations been so fulfilled as by General de Gaulle's ultimatum to hesitant army officers to obey or bear the responsibility for the disintegration of the army and the nation. De Gaulle no longer has any illusions about the insurgents' clandestine and open sympathizers and is aware that no compromise is possible between legal authority and the lawless.

Of the hesitant officers, the vast majority doubtless will choose legal authority. The suppression of the insurrection is only a matter of time once discipline has been re-established in the army. Fraternization around the barricades having ceased, it will now be possible to isolate the insurgent bastions.

In view of President de Gaulle's forceful action, the majority of insurgent sympathizers here are trying to save their political future by interpreting the President's speech as implying the Communist Party of Algeria, with far-reaching changes, which clearly or hypocritically justified the insurrection have been evicted from important positions.

All the trade unions are expected to participate in a general work stoppage on Tuesday to demonstrate their support of General de Gaulle. Arrests here have heavily hit anti-Semitic nationalist organizations. The Government is believed to be determined to continue its firm action against rightist extremists here.

Congo Parties Seek Federal Republic

BRUSSELS (UPI).—In the clearest statement so far on the future of the Belgian Congo, a cartel of seven main parties indicated yesterday that they wanted the colony to become a Federal Republic after independence on June 30.

Cairo Politicians Regain Civil Rights

CAIRO (Reuters).—Abdullah Nassef has decided to annul the April 1964 decision of the Revolutionary Council depriving leading politicians of the Wafdist, Saadist and liberal Constitutional parties of their civil rights for 10 years, "Al Ahram" reported yesterday.

Thirty-one politicians are affected by the decision, including Mustafa Taha, a former Minister and veteran Wafdist leader, "Al Ahram" said.

The paper added that Nassef's decision "ends the last chapter in the saga of the Egyptian Revolution" and was prompted by the fact that the political and economic life of the country have now been stabilized.

Other politicians who will be returned their civil rights, "Al Ahram" said.

W. Foad Saad, a-His, former Minister of Education and the Revolutionary Tribunal in 1964, President of the Saadist Party and a former Prime Minister.

Dr. Mohamed Hossain, President of the Saadist and a Dr. Mohamed Salah, a-His, former Wafdist Foreign Minister.

Foreign observers here say the move has no wide significance since all party activity in the U.A.R. is banned and the politicians whose rights are now being returned could take part only in future elections for the Government-sponsored National Union.

Offshoot: Ropy B-6 By Opening Relations

BONN (Reuters).—Erich Honecker, leader of the West German opposition party, yesterday called for the establishment of diplomatic relations between West Germany and Israel.

He told a meeting of executives here that such a step would prove the good will of West Germany and be worthy of the policy of understanding which Mr. David Ben-Gurion had continued to carry on towards West Germany, even in the wake of a situation-dubious at the beginning of this year.

(Reuters, UPI, INA)

I AM YOUR SUPREME CHIEF

PARIS (Reuters).—President de Gaulle on Friday night said the rebellion against his authority would not be tolerated.

In a dramatic television broadcast, he declared that he would not revoke his programme of self-determination for Algeria, and claimed that the rebellion was a "plot" for the seizure of power.

The President, who is Commander-in-Chief of France's armed forces, said: "I am the supreme chief. I have increased my responsibility for 10 years."

Addressing himself to the Army, he warned: "No soldier, on pain of serious punishment, must at any moment associate himself even passively with the insurrection. In the last resort, public order will have to be re-established. The means to be employed in order that the law shall remain supreme must be of different kinds."

He said he was giving the order to the army to re-establish order. I have given and I give orders to this effect."

Tunis Scorns Int'l Brigade in Algeria

TUNIS (Reuters).—President Habib Bourguiba said yesterday that he was not ready to see an international brigade on Tunisian soil which would fight in the insurgent forces of the "Provisional Algerian Government."

Bourguiba was commenting to journalists on Algerian proposals made at the second All-African Peoples Conference here for a brigade of African and other volunteers to fight with the insurgent forces.

The Tunisian President said the proposals were just a propaganda move. They were "good" enough for a conference but could not be put into practice.

Asked about his demand that France should withdraw from its last remaining base in Tunisia, at Bizerte, he said he had not asked the French to leave before February 4, the date fixed in his statement on Sunday "for the battle for Bizerte to begin."

He said that what he wanted was French agreement to the principle of evacuation and a time-table for the withdrawal of French troops to be worked out.

Morocco to Help 'Repel Zionism'

AMMAN (Reuters).—King Mohammed of Morocco yesterday flew to Kuwait after a four-day state visit to Jordan.

A joint communiqué said: "King Mohammed and King Hussein exchanged views and discussed causes for concern of the Arab and Moslem world and the international situation."

"They agreed to support the Arab League's evolving charter to become an active instrument to 'adhere' to Arab rights in Palestine and to mobilize Arab efforts according to a studied comprehensive plan, aiming to repel the Zionist danger; to support Mauritania's right to self-determination, and to stand against currents of ideologies inconsistent with Arab Nationalism and Islam."

De Gaulle Wins Army Loyalty

PARIS (Reuters).—The French Government last night appeared to be prepared for a final showdown with the armed insurrectionist settlers in Algiers.

Silent Wait For Ultimatum Expiry

ALGIER (Reuters).—A grim silence hung over the insurgent barricades in the centre of this city last night after a mid-afternoon sealing-off operation by about 800 paratroops.

There were rumours that the rebels did not surrender. By 1.30 a.m. and this morning (G.M.T.), unarmoured paratroops trained in just war would go in. If those troops were fired on, a second wave of paratroops would open fire on the rebels.

Insurgents behind the barricades had been given a last chance to quit the camp and report for military service in obedience to the call-up earlier yesterday by General Jean Gracques, Military Commander of the city.

The troops engaged in the seal-off included camouflage-fighters from eastern Algeria, green-bellied paratroops of the Foreign Legion and "Red Devils" from colonial units.

At some points around the barricades, paratroops stood almost shoulder to shoulder. They cordoned off the university area occupied by right-wing Deputy Pierre Laval, and the headquarters of the uprising and a former paratroop officer. More paratroops and four army trucks carried the street leading to the bank building where M. Joseph Ortiz, National Front leader, had installed the headquarters of the other insurgent group.

Reporters and photographers could walk to the edge of the barricades and chat with the insurgent cadres on the other side without any obstruction from the troops.

Barricades in Oran, Western Algeria, were pulled down early in the day and there has returned to normal. Army and police units are carrying out normal duties in the city.

Some of the men inside the "redoubts" officials said, "are desperados and professional revolutionaries, and anything is still possible."

The general strike in Oran, Constantine, Bone and Philippeville ended in the morning and all shops were open.

Four Killed In Algiers Mudslide

PARIS (Reuters).—Four persons died and 50 were made homeless Friday night when a gigantic mudslide, caused by torrential rains, penetrated a Moslem sector of Algiers, flooding and crushing homes in its path, first reports reaching Paris said yesterday.

The casualty figure is expected to be higher, the reports added.

The 'Soup War' Is On...

...and it seems to be a hot war, too. There is agreement only on one point: to make a good soup better, add Froumine's "Dégustant," the new little bottle that comes with or without Kummel.

"Dégustant" also goes very well with beer, cocktail or spirit.

Their attractive package keeps them crisp and fresh for days. (Adv.)

Cabinet to Debate Overall Policy

POST Political Report

The Suez Canal blockade, the renewed tension on the Syrian border, relations with various African countries and with France, and the apparent renewal of the U.S. Government's attempts to appease Nasser are expected to be the main topics of the foreign policy report to be presented to the Cabinet today by Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

The Cabinet is to hold a double session today to provide time for a full-fledged discussion based on Mrs. Meir's report and the review of the security situation presented by the Prime Minister a fortnight ago.

Mrs. Meir has now recovered from the cold which prevented her attending last week's Cabinet meeting. Today's session will be the first she has attended since her return from her West African tour.

On Monday morning the Cabinet is to hold an additional session to continue its discussion on the 1960/61 draft budget.

Five Soviet Republic Premiers Touring U.S.

NEW YORK (Reuters).—A delegation of 12 high Soviet Government officials, including the Prime Minister of five Soviet Republics, arrived here by air Friday from Moscow for a 34-day tour of the U.S.

The delegation's visit represents that of a group of American State Governors to the Soviet Union last summer.

The delegation, led by Mr. Dmitri Polyansky, Premier of the Russian Republic, will visit 12 American cities and 18 states and inspect factories, farms, schools and housing projects.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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3 Shvat, 5720 - 5 Shevat, 5720

THE calm of Lower Galilee has once more been shattered by the sound of Syrian mortars. Yesterday afternoon shells fell within the cultivated fields of Beit Katzir, a village south-eastern shore of Lake Kinneret. This flare-up after a period of relative quiet inevitably raises the question of whether Nasser has decided that this peaceful situation no longer corresponds to his plans for the future.

The next few days are likely to show what he has in mind, and this may be no more than there has been considerable restiveness in the Syrian Army following the retirement of some 300 Syrian army officers for pro-Israeli sympathies, and their replacement by Egyptians. The publicity given to the Syrian-Israeli border situation by Damascus tends rather to confirm this view. If this were a routine attempt by Syrian peasants to occupy a fragment of Israeli territory with armed support, the matter would scarcely have attracted so much attention in Syria.

There are other indications that this incident, which began with the entry of Syrian ploughing teams into a part of the demilitarized zone that has been reclaimed and worked regularly by the Kibbutz was planned for political reasons, for the ploughing season is long past, nor do peasants normally go out to work in the middle of the day, as they have repeatedly attempted in this case.

In the meantime, the peace has been disturbed, and in a demilitarized zone where it was possible to maintain quiet, it will be remembered that it was the armistice with Syria that took longest to sign. It was delayed by the determination of Israel to sign no agreement with Syria that would permit any Syrian troops or civilian authorities to remain on the Western side of the former Palestine border, which was used as the general basis for the negotiations. It was on this point that negotiations almost broke down several times.

The compromise that was reached in the end was based on the complete withdrawal of all Syrian forces and administrative bodies which were at that time on the Western side of the frontier, i.e. in non-Syrian territory. This was to be balanced by Israel's agreement not to move military forces into the area, which would thus become effectively demilitarized. This agreement made it clear that the only restriction on Israel's control of the area concerned the exclusion of military forces. There was no suggestion that the legal position of the settlement of Ein Gev, on the eastern shore of the Kinneret, would be in any way different, for example, from that of the village of Kinneret on the western shore. In order to facilitate the change-over from a state of siege in the area to that of a delicate political compromise restoring the possibility of normal civilian life, the chairman of the U.N. was granted authority to make the necessary arrangements.

During the past three years the Syrians have repeatedly tried to interfere with normal agricultural progress in the area. Despite shooting and shelling, and with infinite patience, Israel has nevertheless succeeded in draining the Hula swamps and turning them into arable land and reclaimed rocky hillsides. A certain status quo has accordingly been developed. The recent incidents at Beit Katzir, and the attempts to occupy land in an area where there are no military defences, is an attempt to change this status quo by force.

In the past the U.N. has ordered Israel to stop work, the legality of which was challenged by the Syrians, until the situation was investigated. The least the U.N. should do on this occasion is to order the illegal ploughing stopped and thereby prevent serious clashes.

POLITICAL PLOUGHING

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Sir Anthony Eden's Memoirs (V)

DULLES BLOWS HOT and COLD

AT the end of August (1956) we began to receive American views on our proposed approach to the United Nations. Dulles agreed in general that the Security Council should be consulted before any decision was taken on military action, but he expressed a number of doubts. He drew attention to technical difficulties. On August 29 he asked whether the problem in the language of the Charter was a 'dispute' or a 'situation'. If the former, he said we might be faced with a considerable adverse vote, and if the latter, we could not, under the procedure we had suggested, ask the Council for any effective resolution. We met Dulles on this point by choosing a different procedure, but we did not satisfy his doubts.

The Government decided that they must make their position clear beyond question. Accordingly we sent to Washington the next day the terms of the draft resolution which we proposed to submit. This found that a threat to peace exists, and, in the name of the United Nations, invited Egypt to negotiate on the basis of the eighteen-power proposals. We pointed out that we could go forward with this resolution only if we had got a clear answer from Egypt on the proposals of the Menzies mission.

Mr. Dulles at first sight liked our draft, but he was preoccupied with counting heads in the Security Council. He was worried by the question of the number of votes on which we could depend. He declared that we could naturally rely upon the support of the United States at the Council, on the understanding that our move was an honest attempt to reach a solution and not a device for obtaining cover. Mr. Dulles thought that our proposition implied the possible use of force. The United States did not necessarily want to be committed to this. We could not ourselves see any signs of this implication in our draft.

Fear of 'Ganging-Up'

In further discussions, the American officials questioned the timetable which we had in mind. They did not think that a week of debate would be sufficient. A lot of amendments were tabled. It would take much hard work in the lobbies to dispose of them. In London we were well aware of this characteristic defect in the United Nations machinery, hence our determination to try to speed it up. But the Americans were particularly anxious to avoid creating the impression of a coalition of the willing. They also did not want us to add Belgium, or any other power which had not been represented at the London Conference, to our list of sponsors. Belgium was a member of the Security Council and in our view nothing was more natural than to call on the support of our friends, but the Americans considered that this looked like 'ganging-up'.

This term 'ganging-up' requires some explanation. It has a melancholy history. I think that I first heard it in connection with the Yalta Conference. There it was interpreted as meaning that we and the United States must not get too close together for fear of arousing the suspicions of the Russians when we were to meet. It certainly was an obstacle in the way of close understanding.

MUSICAL DIARY

Still Better

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, with Substitutes: Conductor, Isaac Stern; Soloists: Daniel Barenboim, piano (Mann Auditorium, January 25); "Voyage to Rhinias" overture; Mozart: Piano Concerto in C minor (K. 491); Berlioz: "Fantastic Symphony".

THE advantage of having the same conductor for several months was certainly demonstrated by this concert, for notwithstanding the Orchestra's heavy schedule (including its lightning tour of Cyprus with three concerts in two days) the musicians gave a clean and eloquent account of themselves.

The Rosamund Overture, never performed here before, is a typical and unjustly neglected work. Mr. Martinon approached it with the delicate touch of which he gave proof on several occasions.

Daniel Barenboim's comprehensive musicianship and technical mastery was impressively shown by his performance of the dramatic Mozart concerto. It was a good choice, for in a more virtuosic concerto he would have had to display a lightness that is obviously contrary to his natural seriousness.

Mr. Martinon infused life into the Berlioz symphony as only a French conductor really can. The work, clean and rhythmically well balanced, sounded impassioned throughout. There was an interesting innovation in "Scene in the Fields": the oblique echo-like responses to the English horns were played from a cabin above the concert podium.

Composers' Convention

THE League of Composers held its first annual convention on Thursday, January 21, at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. The convention organized in close collaboration with the Municipality of Tel Aviv, lasted all day, with a symposium on "Trends in Israel Music" in the morning and a general annual meeting of members in the afternoon.

Mr. Amiran-Pugachov analysed the Israel folk song.

By Love Possessed

James Gould Cozzens Available everywhere

standing at the highest level, though Mr. Menzies, then Secretary of State, did not share a love for this phrase. Neither at Yalta nor later at San Francisco did he ever use it or lean upon it. However, it played our discussions at Yalta, when the conference would have had better results for the world had it not prevailed.

Negotiators with the United States from many of the Western powers have since become more accustomed to this unhappy frame of mind, though I have never heard the phrase used when representations were made to induce them to align their policies with those of the United States. Nobody suggested, for instance, that acquiescence by Britain and France in the repeated refusal to admit Communist China to the United Nations was in any sense ganging-up.

FOR a few days matters rested on the issue of the appeal to the United Nations. Our draft resolution was in the hands of the United States. The French had approved it, the Americans held back. The next move came unexpectedly. Mr. Dulles returned on September 4 from a week-end holiday on Duck Island, Lake Ontario, with some fresh thoughts. He now declared that we did not need a new convention with Egypt, though this was precisely what had been asked for by the eighteen powers in the London proposals, which he had himself put forward.

Users' Club Proposed

Mr. Dulles told our Ambassador that he regarded our position as a weak one judicially. Although we were not infringing Egyptian sovereignty by asking them to accept a new treaty, we were threatening force if they refused. This implied, he said, that we did not possess adequate rights under existing treaties and needed to acquire them. But, in fact, the Convention of 1888 gave us all the rights we required.

He suggested that the users should club together, hire the pilots, organize navigation, and themselves manage the canal. This might be inconvenient, but it was quite feasible and would probably lead in time to some settlement with Egypt. If we could show that in the event of Nasser refusing our proposals, we had an alternative to war, we would be in a far stronger position. The Convention gave Nasser no right to make a profit out of the operation of the canal. He would now see the money vanishing from his grasp and this, so Dulles argued, would deflate him more effectively than the threat or use of force. By thus relying on the rights which we possessed under the Convention, rather than asserting fresh ones, we would be much better placed in regard to the United Nations.

This account was amplified next day at the State Department when Mr. Majors's Minister was told that, in the opinion of the United States Government, the users, including the United States, should issue an announcement rehearsing their rights and declaring their intention to set up a new organization. They must define exactly what it would do, and make clear that all ships passing through the canal would have to use the services of this organization. Such was the first exposition of the idea of a Users' Club, which

was to deflect the course of events. It marked a turning point.

On September 6 we had news from Mr. Menzies (in Cairo) that his mission was near deadlock. We decided to pursue our appeal to the United Nations, at the same time exploring the meaning of Mr. Dulles' latest idea. We knew that the Egyptian Government wanted to prolong the pavers while they strengthened their hold on the canal. Admittedly our move at the United Nations would give them still further time. However, Mr. Dulles' Users' Club, we hoped, would provide a method of denying Egypt any profit from her act of nationalization, until a settlement was reached.

Canal transit dues, the Foreign Secretary insisted in his communications with Washington, must be paid to the Users' Club. This was the key to the whole business. Meanwhile Nasser must not get the dues. The body proposed by the United States Government, he told them, might for the time being fulfil most of the functions of the international authority proposed by the London Conference. I reflected that the United States would be fully committed to take part in it.

Eisenhower Back-Tracks

I still believed that the United States Government held firmly to their determination that Nasser must be made to 'disgorge'. This being so, I considered that they must be allowed as free a hand as possible in selecting methods. The Users' Club could be the American choice. It was true that the club would take some time to constitute. We therefore proposed to make our approach to the United Nations at once while Mr. Dulles' ideas were still being clarified. In the event, we were frustrated and the Users' Club assumed a different form from that which we had been led to expect.

In the meantime I had received a disquieting message from Mr. Eisenhower on September 3. Hitherto he and his officials had always given us to understand that the United States would not take exception to the use of force, if all peaceful means of settlement had been exhausted. The fact that we had taken military precautions had, furthermore, been approved from time to time. Now the President told me that American public opinion flatly rejected force. He admitted that the procedures of negotiation on which we were then engaged would probably not give Nasser the setback he deserved. But he advised that we should sharply separate the question of the canal from our general policy towards the Egyptian dictatorship and the menace under which Africa and the Middle East lay. The latter he considered a long-term problem.

I found this most disturbing. I felt that we had to deal with the canal not only for its own importance, but because Nasser's seizure of it affected the whole position in the Middle East and Africa. The canal was not a problem that could be isolated from the many other manifestations of Arab nationalism and Egyptian ambition.

In the next instalment to be published on Tuesday, Eden gives the text of his reply ('on which I had spent much care') to Eisenhower.

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TOUR DE FORCE

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Helmut Frensdorff, conductor; Jerome Lowenthal, piano; Gideon Roehr, soloist. (M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, January 19).

THE Pleyel symphony is a pleasant period work, and it was also quite a change to hear a Mozart Concerto beside the few customarily played by most pianists. Jerome Lowenthal gave this graceful and lovable piece deserved attention. There was apparently some divergence of opinion on the tempo between the soloist and the conductor.

Gideon Roehr played the solo viola in the Hindemith work with a warm tone and moving interpretation.

In the closing Tchaikovsky, the conductor gave his customary restraint and released the suppressed forces of his orchestra in an impressive tour de force, the concentrated and precise performance building up the dramatic composition to a breathtaking climax.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Members of the ISRAEL-U.S. NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS (WEST-BOUND) FREIGHT CONFERENCE have, after careful study and due consideration, thought it necessary to revise their present tariff, as operational cost, labour costs and port expenses have consistently been increasing.

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FRIDAY'S PRESS

Support for 'Art Import'

Ha'aretz (non-party) considers it unfortunate that the Government has taken a hand in the Israel Opera campaign against the Philharmonic's 'art import' of the La Scala company and adds that the real battle is really between the Opera's monopolistic ambitions and good art for the public. Had the Opera attained the same standard and reputation as the IPO, it is almost certain that the latter would not feel it necessary to invite talent from abroad.

Herut writes that the West's support and U.N. inactivity have gone to Nasser's head. Our Government spokesmen are trying to create the impression that we are only waiting to show our hand, but if we continue to accept defeat after defeat the West and Nasser will reason that we are impotent and our security will be in grave danger.

Ha'aretz (General Zionist) writes that even if we grant that the UAR authorities did not instigate the latest acts of aggression, near Lake Kinneret, they cannot be absolved of that continuous incitement that makes the villagers believe that they are fulfilling a national duty by ploughing land in Israel territory.

Davar (Histadrut) is the only paper so far to come out in favour of the commercial broadcasting experiment. There is a point to the fear of the press that the State service may harm newspaper advertising business, but there is no law giving a monopoly in this field to the press. As to the dangers of deteriorating standards and programme 'Americanization,' they can be overcome by sensible legislation.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), like Lamerhav (Abnath Ha'avoda) the day before, attacks 'Davar' for approving of Mr. Ben-Gurion's laconic 'Yes, sir' in connection with arms sales to Germany. The Mapam organ ridicules 'Davar' for echoing the fiction that 'Germany of today is not the Germany of Hitler.'

Ha'aretz (World Aguda) writes that it is not clear what suddenly stimulated the Soviet Union to issue its report on the Jews in Russia unless it was a desire to soften the impression made by recent reports of racial and religious persecution. At any rate, it is leaving more unsaid than said, the report reeks with hypocrisy.

PEN FRIENDS

LENNART EKSTROM who has twice worked in different kibbutzim in Israel, represents an international club in Sweden, whose club members have won prizes from all over the world. But very few from Israel. Will interested Israelis write to him at Tjornedagatan, Stockholm V, Sweden.

MRS. N. L. M. Del-Abramowitz, Ramat Hashikma 478, Bnei Brak, whose hobbies are travelling, music, reading and collecting stamps, is eager to correspond with Israelis.

CATHY WEISS, 14 St. Nelly Lane, Beasly, Long Island, N.Y., would like a pen friend in Israel.

PAUL BEN-HAIM, Honorary President of the Israel Composers' Association Tel Aviv, January 24.

Readers' Letters

PAYIS PLAYING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Let me congratulate Mr. Super on his marginal column of today - 'Sidewalk Roulette' - which is long overdue. Too many of the present population live unproductively and rely on chance. To encourage them, and draw in others, is a crime against the standards the early settlers strived to inculcate.

Besides the demoralizing influence of Mifal Hapais, cities like Tel Aviv are completely disfigured by their many kiosks and sidewalk tables along the main thoroughfares. Why is this allowed? Yours, etc.

'CIVIC MINDED'

(Name and address supplied) Tel Aviv, January 20.

Sir, - My compliments to Mr. Arthur Saul Super on his article on 'Sidewalk Roulette.' Let us hope it brings the desired results. Yours, etc.

DR. ED. ISAAC Tel Aviv, January 21.

GAS PRICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In your article 'Gas Price War Over Agor' (your issue of January 12), your correspondent mentions that whereas our Company rounded the price of its gas-containers upwards by half an agora, the other two companies rounded them off downwards.

We should like to inform our customers that this rounding upwards was done with the consent and permission of the Fuel Controller. As regards the two other gas companies, there was no need to round up or down, since their previous prices were in round agoras in the first place. Yours, etc.

SUPERGAS

Israel Gas Distribution Co. Ltd. Tel Aviv, January 14.

HOMONYMS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In your item 'Medicine Music Blamed on Army' (your issue of January 25), you reported that I was elected a member of the new Executive of The Israel Composers' Association.

It was Mr. Ephraim Ben-Haim (from Kiryat Anavim) and not I who was elected. Yours, etc.

PAUL BEN-HAIM Honorary President of the Israel Composers' Association Tel Aviv, January 24.

EMILIO TRAUENBERG

Kol Yisrael Replies

The rule is that names should be pronounced as closely as possible to the original pronunciation, within the framework of the sounds obtaining in the language of the announcer. There is no Hebrew sound for the French 'u' or the German 'umlaut'. The nearest sound is the full chik ('i'). This rule does not obtain in cases where there is a strong literary tradition for a different pronunciation or spelling, and Kushta is a good example (and, in the same spirit, Tsarfat and not France).

There is no reason why 'shin' should not be pronounced in Hebrew, when the correct foreign pronunciation is Budapest and Bucarest and I do not see why this should irritate your correspondent, who is apparently used to the pronunciation customary in his mother tongue.

HEDVA ROTEN Public Relations Officer Israel Broadcasting Services Jerusalem, January 14.

Newsweek

February 1, 1960

★ De Gaulle and the Rebels

★ The Nazis - A German Cabinet Minister talks candidly.

★ Wall Street: confident but cautious.

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